

PHILADELPHIA EVENING POST

Published at No. 117 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Saturday, October 15, 1864. Price 5 Cts. per copy. Sold by all news-vendors.

IN TIME OF WAR.
FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.
BY CLARA AUGUSTA.

There is a sadness in the autumn air,
Something haunts the yellow leaf and eve
Beautiful as of the happy young spring
Troughs.

Swart hedges that part with the waving year;
And over all the land a sigh of pain
Shudders along the meadow atmosphere.

The great heart of the nation stirred from peace,
Torn from the quiet hazy of its rest,
Breaks vividly its wealth of crimson life
On southern fields, and prairie of the west—
Oh, what shall be our final recompense
For all this courage of our brave and best?

A Country, and a Name! we stand for that!
Overhead, though suffering, it is better far
To weep for all we love and cherish most,
Than to give up a single glorious star—
And let the right hand perish that would dare
The blue field of our banner shed to mar!

We count the cost. We know the stretch
Hearts!
God pity them! and make them strong to bear!
And from the waste wild lands of sea-girl Maine,
Unto the golden shore of promise Nile—
Unite as one, once more, each covered state—
And let the cry of Union fill the air.

The Haunted House of Arleigh.

(CONCLUDED.)
WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST,
BY MRS. MARGARET HOSMER.

CHAPTER XIV.
HARPER'S CHILD.

Miss Arleigh had turned from side to side of her great chair with every sign of impatient pain while I read; some since she had started and sat upright, gazing straight before her, and then sunk back again murmuring some unintelligible words I could not gather; but finally she had fallen into a stupid slumber, or unconscious state, it seemed to me, and then Janet had taken my place, and bade me go and walk awhile. After being very weary I could not rest nor sleep if I lay down, so I turned out of the hall into the narrow walk that led to the little hot-house where Tim kept his few flowers rescued from winter's cold, and paced it up and down breathing the dull, damp air, without the least consciousness of the chilliness of the season.

Then after a long time I went and listened at Miss Arleigh's door, and finding all quiet, came down again, till at last it grew to be dull and towards twilight, I strayed into the scarcely ever occupied dining-room, and finding it empty, as it always was, sat down in the window seat, and leaning my head against the pane in the shadow of the curtain fell asleep before I knew that I even felt drowsy. At last voices seemed talking to me out of a dense cloud, and I heard names that I knew, and struggling with a sense of dizziness and painful fear, I at last became aware that I had been asleep, that it was dark and cold where I was lying, and that two people were talking near me. The voice that first struck upon my ear seemed one that I had never heard, but before I had listened to many words, I recalled it as that of Colonel Arleigh's.

"I cannot tell why I came back, Janet," it cried, "but some power I could not analyze drew me this way for the last year. I related it awhile, and then gave way, as I always do."

"Was it for her sake that you came, sir?"

It was Janet's voice asked this, but her tone was not a usual one, calm, sustained and quiet, it had nothing of its old natural rapturous harshness in it.

"No," replied the other frankly, "why should I deceive you and say it was. Never from the first moment that I can remember did I feel a moment's pleasure in Anne Arleigh's presence. She was always proud, bitter and fanatical in her exactions, and no one could have endured the slavery of being with her always."

"I have," said Janet quietly.

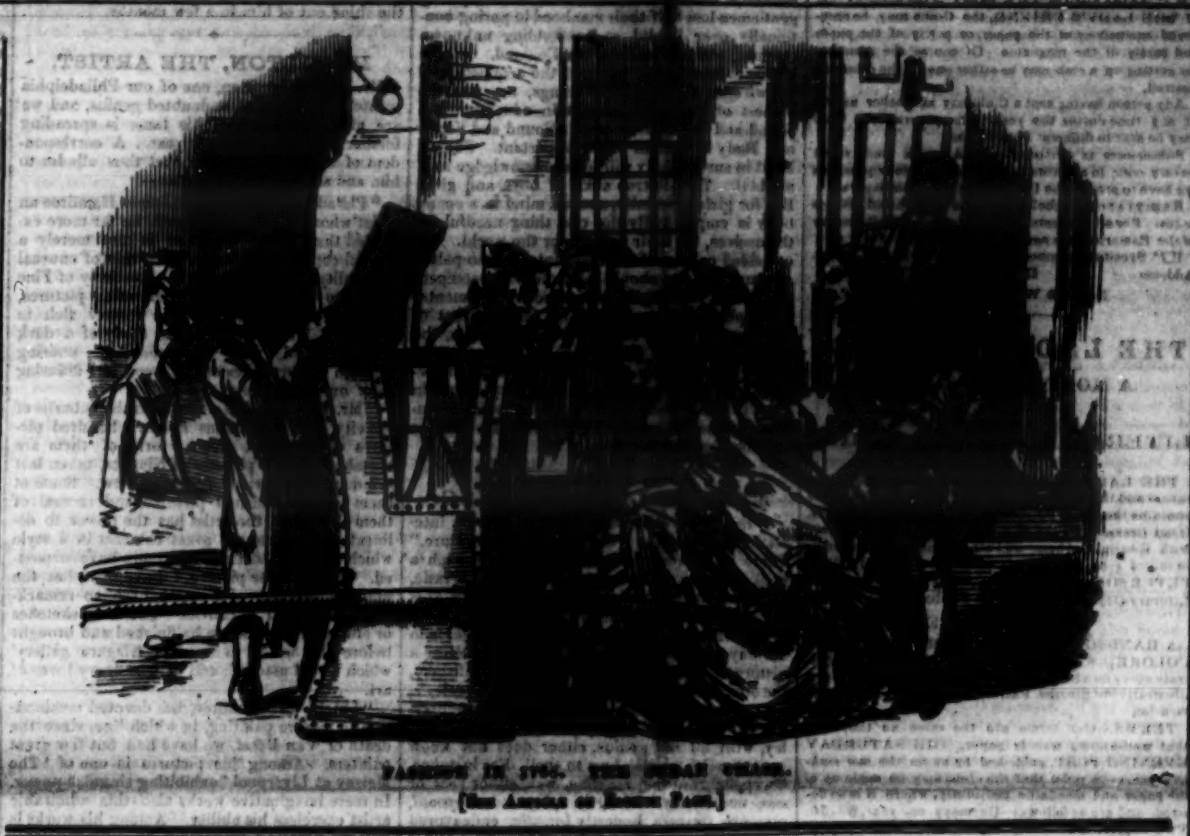
"Ah, I dare say," returned the Colonel lightly; "you understood her, you see, and appreciated her and all that; with me it is different, she positively appeals me at times, and at times has the fascination of a handsome man."

"You came home with some object, you know that without it nothing could have drawn you back to a place which has become hateful to you through fearful memories."

The Colonel laughed a hollow laugh, not like himself, and becoming still more trifling in his manner said, "the tribute of possessing lady-like nerves, don't you, Janet? but really I don't deserve your conversation."

She said nothing, but seemed to keep her questioning eye upon him, for he got up uneasily, and moved up and down the room. At last he stopped and said,

"Yes, I did have an object, Janet, or something like an object. I have—here he dropped



his voice to a whisper, "I heard that some one from the family had seen or traced Hester in some way, and that—that—" he seemed to have some difficulty in continuing; but at last said bluntly, "Well, that there was a child in the case."

"Hester's child?" questioned Janet coldly.

"Yes," he assented, and added, eagerly, "can you, Janet, like a good creature, as I know you to be, can you throw any light on this?"

"I knew there was a child," she said in the same tone.

"I am glad to have you give stability to what reached me in a round-about way. Thank you, Janet, tell me more about them, and, believe me, I shall remember the service you render."

"I must know your motives first—perhaps I can tell you something, perhaps not, but first of all I must know your motives."

"Now, Janet," laughed the Colonel partly, "this is positively taking advantage of a transient fellow like me. Motive, what motive should I have in making a natural inquiry; what motive had you in coming in here as you did with such a ghostly air a few moments ago?"

"I came with a friendly purpose to you, Colonel Arleigh. You have called me a plotter and a deep subtle woman in times gone by. I'll disprove your words by my candor now. I came to warn you to leave this house for your own sake. Miss Arleigh has lost that control over herself that sustained her so long, she is so weak now that I dare not trust her to herself. Old memories are strong in her, and you know that she has come to recall you with bitterness."

As she spoke I was conscious of something white gliding past the opening in the curtain behind which I was concealed, but they were too deeply engrossed with their own thoughts to notice it, if indeed it were anything more than my own fancy.

"She was a fearful friend; I never knew peace till she declared her enmity, and since then I have been sure of her hate, and rather comfortable under it than otherwise."

"You wronged her, you know you wronged her," cried Janet, the harsh passion natural to her expressed in her voice for the first time.

"You were betrothed in early youth; you grew to be a man, and yet never broke or spoke of breaking the engagement; when it was broken you knew it was her act."

"The place was mine by right," he said, as excitedly almost as Janet. "That arbitrary old creature, her aunt, left it to us if we married, but to her if we did not. If she died single it would revert to my heirs; you remember this, for she told you everything. Well, I was neither rich nor great then, and this was something to look forward to the old lady knew that, and so she bound me with this bond of iron; it was impossible that we should agree. Hester's flight brought our troubles to a climax, and after that dreadful scene we parted, as you know—the mysterious death made the place hateful to me, and I never should have come again but that I wished to trace Hester. I failed in that, and nearly lost my life from some friend's shooting at me as I rode in the Park. I have come here again with the same end in view, I want to trace Hester or her child."

"Why? To do her or to some further wrong? If so she is beyond your power—she is dead."

"Yes, I know that," he answered in a low tone, "but the child is not dead, I know by your tone the child is not dead."

"You need guess no more by my tone—

I will tell you all I discovered. Miss Arleigh was filled with an intense desire to hear of the poor wanderer. A gipsy woman whom I knew came up with her when she was lying weak and ill behind a hedge, and after caring for her—the child was born in a gipsy camp—came to give me information. When I went to see her with Miss Arleigh, who was wild to get the child, she had gone in the night somehow, they could not explain it; but the mother of the tribe said the baby died, and when they told her of it she became distracted and died."

"Is that all," he cried, with a strangely veiled tone. "Can you tell me no more? Listen to me, Hester was my wife; yes, you are astonished, I know—but she was my wife. I told her that the marriage was a counterfeit, because I feared her rashness in avowing it to Anne, who I was convinced would have formed an alliance with any one, it mattered not whom, just to thwart me. Now this child is my heir, and here too, according to the will; she is weak and infirm, and my fortune need propping. I told you I would be frank; now you see my motive."

"If Hester were your wife, why did she go off in the dress of that foreign girl, and try to lose herself forever; was there no shame in that?" Janet asked this in a cold, suppressed tone, that showed her determination to allow neither surprise nor disbelief to be seen by her companion.

He answered in rather a shuffling way, as if he felt ashamed of the confession—

"I feared her telling Anne, and making a scene, as I told you. It was for her safety as well as mine. She had no patience; she went off mysteriously; God knows where; and that's the end of it. I never could endure to be left alone with Miss Arleigh. I could just as easily have taught myself to adore a phantom as her; yet the poor girl was jealous of her, I suppose."

"To say nothing of the swarthy beauty that died up yonder," said Janet, deliberately; and at the same moment both she and her companion started back and uttered a joint cry of alarm. Regardless of discovery in the excitement of the moment, I leaned forward, and by the faint light in the room that came through the upper windows, and was but just sufficient to distinguish objects from shadows, I saw Miss Arleigh—the white dress and scarf she wore—rise up from behind some tall backed chairs and confront them with her arm stretched out menacingly.

"Plosters, plosters," she cried, in a shrill, wild laugh, "plosters, and I have caught you. You left me sleeping, but I see and hear in my sleep, so I tracked you here. Ah, you are confounded, are you? I'll tell you something—I found the child, and Janet strangled it, as we would have done its mother; wouldn't we, Janet? had we caught her?"

"She's raving," said Janet, recovering herself quickly, and approaching her side. "Take no heed of what she says, she's raving. You know what time of year this is, and you can guess the reason why it so affects her, can you not?"

She broke away from her attendant's arms, that would have restrained her, and coming close to the Colonel she almost hissed in his ear—

"You married her, and deceived me! Well, well, as Janet says, I have lost my self-control, and now you may well take heed to your life."

Whether he rightly heard or understood her I can not say. Janet was between them, and by every effort in her power she strove to de-

ceive the sound of her words. Suddenly Miss Arleigh became herself, and gathering her drapery round her, she motioned her attendant to follow her, and went away quietly, as was her wont, and with no sign of her late outbreak in her face. Janet lingered but to say a word or two, they were these—

"So Colonel Arleigh, your love of beauty is yielding to your love of gold. Fugh! They are bad passions to succumb to another."

In the silence and glow that followed, I could not guess whether I was altogether alone or not, and so I lay back breathlessly, awaiting any movement that would enlighten me.

It was a rather startling one I heard first, for Colonel Arleigh, left to himself, walked directly to the window where I lay, and drew aside the curtain. Seeing me there, he stepped back with an exclamation of alarm—but recovering himself instantly, he bent down and looked at me closely. I must have been an incontinent actress, for I feigned sleep so thoroughly that he raised himself again, saying under his breath,

"What a pretty, innocent little girl she is; and she reminds me of some one too, but I can't think who."

When he had first caught sight of me, his start and cry had seemed like that of a weak, cowardly person, and somehow I had a strange, indefinable dislike to acknowledge to myself that he was wanting in courage. Now as he went away on tiptoe, I said, "Thank God, he is not suspicious, which is certainly a sign of a noble nature." Though why I should wish to exalt or excuse him, I could not tell for my life tell.

CHAPTER XV.
LIGHT.

I saw no one that night before bedtime but Tim, and he came to bring my tea into the sitting-room, where he said Janet had ordered it to be served. Miss Arleigh was just as she had been all day, and was not able to see the Colonel, who had gone out for the evening—but would return, he said, early.

"Is Miss Arleigh rich, Tim?" I asked, abruptly.

Tim stared at me a moment in surprise, and then said,

"Faith is she. She's just rowling in gold, as a body may say. There's a place in Westmoreland that's been in the family without entail, as they call it, for more years nor you can count, and I have heard that it's as rich as a mine; her London property, and this house we're living in is worth something, as you may see. Yis, miss—she's rich enough, rich enough."

I sighed, for the thought of what a curse her wealth had been to her was bitter to me.

"Shall I sit wide ye a bit, miss?" asked Tim.

"You're looking pale and miserable like, an' maybe a bit talk would cheer ye."

"Pray do, Tim," I answered eagerly, for my sleep in the window seat had made me nervous and wakeful.

He drew a stool after him up close to the hearth, and took up a poker as an excuse for raking the coals together and seeming employed as he talked.

"Do you think Miss Arleigh is very ill, Tim?" I asked.

"Yes, 'deed do I," he said; "this time of year never finds her well; an' yet, if you can see any reason for it, she never spends this time of year any where but in this house."

There are 80 people in Great Britain who have an income yearly of over a quarter of a million of dollars. — based on 1960 data on net worth

in the Army of the Junta we have intelligence. On Friday the same divisions arrived in one night on the coast and attacked Kama's forces in surprise, and drove him back, with a rout.

General Henry, who was killed in the battle, was the first of the family to be killed in a battle. Henry was killed in the battle of the Marston, in 1141, and was the first of the family to be killed in a battle. Henry was killed in the battle of the Marston, in 1141, and was the first of the family to be killed in a battle.

[illegible][illegible]

young woman in Jackson, Miss. is crying on the "wonderful business" and in a similar manner. She is on condition that he will deliver his bounty. She being actually in the man's company. After he is gone another. Your man had the first went to the army. On the fifth was detected.

John A. Lowell, of Boston, has made a ball of silver, approximately equal in value to \$150, to be contested for by the clubs of New England, the winner will fill Boston.

Many a woman would rather have her long tress than a pimple on her nose. Many a husband practices every device to get his wife's love, but only toward 't'other self.

It is the time that is gone we deem more than the time that is with us. Every minute at the present we give the name of.

Although the Devil is said to be a powerful and formidable of created beings, he fears him then any other his

overs, like armies, generally get a rough tilt they are engaged," said the Richmond Whig says the rebuilding their "annual streak of bad luck" got whipped it is all owing to when they whip as it is the result of inevitable valor, of course.

The Oxford Democrat tells of an old widow of Hannah Andrews—who thirteen children, and has two sons and five descendants. Verily, she has done could.

A young fellow once offered to kiss a "Friend," said she, "these

"Oh, by Jove, but I must,"
"Well, friend, as thou hast said
do it, but these must make a pair."
Halein machinist has invented an
hat will smock a cigar just as nat-
urally. Every smoker should have one.
The inventor, who lives at 60 West
49th street, asked a lady on whom he cal-
culated the doctrine of total deprav-
ity," she replied, "I think it is a good
idea if the people would only live up to
it." The lady was in a predicament—crossing
the mud ankle deep, the rain poured
umbrella turned by the wind, and she
fell off into a mud puddle.

There exists a singular domestic fash-
ion in Germany. There the "entree"
of the women will often be han-
dwork for three generations.

The question is often discussed what
we enjoy life. We suppose they do.

the young gentleman who flew into the room had his wings clipped. He spoke to one of his debtors; "Is it true that you paid me that little bill, sir," was the consoling reply, "in the season of time, it's a question of a few days." He said a wag, "your ears are as long as mine." He said a devil a bit or a thrubble does that glances are too short altogether for the time that you see be."

She kn't all that fancy painted her face, she exclaimed a repeated kurr: "as I said, she kn't all that she paid."

in the Army of the Junta we have intelligence. On Friday the same divisions arrived in one night on the coast and attacked Manila. Sunday morning, and before him there, with a battery. The whole then moved

General Henry, who was killed in the battle, was the first of the family to be killed in a battle. Henry was killed in the battle of the Marston, in 1141, and was the first of the family to be killed in a battle. Henry was killed in the battle of the Marston, in 1141, and was the first of the family to be killed in a battle.

[illegible][illegible]

young woman in Jackson, Miss. is crying on the "wonderful business" and in a similar manner. She is on condition that he will deliver his bounty. She being actually in the man's company. After he is gone another. Your man had the first went to the army. On the fifth was detected.

John A. Lowell, of Boston, has made a ball of silver, approximately equal in value to \$150, to be contested for by the clubs of New England, the winner will fill Boston.

Many a woman would rather have her long tress than a pimple on her nose. Many a husband practices every device to get his wife's love, but only toward 't'other self.

It is the time that is gone we deem more than the time that is with us. Every minute at the present we give the name.

Although the Devil is said to be a powerful and formidable of created beings to fight him then any other his

overs, like armies, generally get a rough till they are engaged," said the Richmond Whig says the rebuilding their "annual streak of bad luck" got whipped it is all owing to when they whip as it is the result of inevitable valor, of course.

The Oxford Democrat tells of an old widow of Hannah Andrews—who thirteen children, and has two sons and five descendants. Verily, she has done could.

A young fellow once offered to kiss a "Friend," said she, "these

"Oh, by Jove, but I must,"
"Well, friend, as thou hast said
do it, but these must not make a part
of it."
Halein machinist has invented an
hat will smokes a cigar just as nat-
urally. Every smoker should have one.
"I wish," said a lady, "that I had
one, as I am, such a lady on whom he cal-
l thought of the doctrine of total depravity," she replied, "I think it is a good
idea if the people would only live up to
it. I am in a predicament—crossing
the mud ankle deep, the rain pelted
umbrella turned by the wind, and
I am off into a mud puddle."
There exists a singular domestic fash-
ion in Germany. There the "entree"
of the women will often be han-
dwork for three generations.
The question is often discussed what
we enjoy life. We suppose they do.

[illegible]

in the Army of the Junta we have intelligence. On Friday the same divisions arrived in one night on the coast and attacked Manila. Sunday morning, and before him there, with a battery. The whole then moved

General Henry, who was killed in the battle, was the first of the family to be killed in a battle. Henry was killed in the battle of the Marston, in 1141, and was the first of the family to be killed in a battle. Henry was killed in the battle of the Marston, in 1141, and was the first of the family to be killed in a battle.

[illegible][illegible]

young woman in Jackson, Miss. is crying on the "wonderful business" and in a similar manner. She is on condition that he will deliver his bounty. She being actually in the man's company. After he is gone another. Your man had the first went to the army. On the fifth was detected.

John A. Lowell, of Boston, has made a ball of silver, approximately equal in value to \$150, to be contested for by the clubs of New England, the winner will fill Boston.

Many a woman would rather have her long tress than a pimple on her nose. Many a husband practices every device to get his wife's love, but only toward 't'other self.

It is the time that is gone we deem more than the time that is with us. Every minute at the present we give the name.

Although the Devil is said to be a powerful and formidable of created beings to fight him then any other his

overs, like armies, generally get a rough till they are engaged," said the Richmond Whig says the rebuilding their "annual streak of bad luck" got whipped it is all owing to when they whip as it is the result of inevitable valor, of course.

The Oxford Democrat tells of an old widow of Hannah Andrews—who thirteen children, and has two sons and five descendants. Verily, she has done could.

A young fellow once offered to kiss a "Friend," said she, "these

"Oh, by Jove, but I must,"
"Well, friend, as thou hast said
do it, but these must not make a part
of it."
Halein machinist has invented an
hat will smokes a cigar just as nat-
urally. Every smoker should have one.
"I wish," said a lady, "that I had
one, as I am, such a lady on whom he cal-
l thought of the doctrine of total depravity," she replied, "I think it is a good
idea if the people would only live up to
it. I am in a predicament—crossing
the mud ankle deep, the rain pelted
umbrella turned by the wind, and
I am off into a mud puddle."
There exists a singular domestic fash-
ion in Germany. There the "entree"
of the women will often be han-
dwork for three generations.
The question is often discussed what
we enjoy life. We suppose they do.

The young gentleman who flew into the room had his wings clipped. He spoke to one of his debtors; "Is it true that you paid me that little bill?" "Yes, sir," was the consoling reply, "but by the time of time, it's a question of a few cents." "Addy," said a wag, "your ears are so small they'll get lost." "Divil a bit or thrubble does that give you!" he retorted. "Your ears are too short altogether for the place that yees be."

"The hen's all that fancy painted horse!" she exclaimed a repeated kerrr: "as if I were a hen! Oh, the hen's all that she paints!"

in the Army of the Junta we have intelligence. On Friday the same divisions arrived in one night on the coast and attacked Manila. Sunday they landed and spent the night in the morning and spent the night in the morning.

General Henry, who was killed in the battle, was the first of the family to be killed in a battle. Henry was killed in the battle of the Marston, in 1141, and was the first of the family to be killed in a battle. Henry was killed in the battle of the Marston, in 1141, and was the first of the family to be killed in a battle.

[illegible]

low and they got" toward the center replied, "that to his taste there is no difference between a rat and a yuck," and although he said the rat was a yuck, if he couldn't were interpreted as having had previous of eating the rat. (See page 11.)

Dealers in horsemanship advised providing a great benefit this year for the horse men in horsemanship. All those who are now turning out for the show, and they intend to put up something for the team. They have been so crowded out and girls.

A real life must have a worthy aim. It is made to stand with whatever circumstances have been met upon. Every man with a life work before him, every man, and there are various

young woman in Jackson, Miss. is crying on the "wonderful business" and in a highly peculiar manner. She is on a condition that she will disclose her bounty. She being artificially in the man's company. After he is gone another. Your man had the first went to the army. On the fifth was detected.

John A. Lowell, of Boston, has made a ball of silver, approximately equal in value to \$150, to be contested for by the clubs of New England, the winner will fill Boston.

Many a woman would rather have her long tresses a pimple on her nose than a husband practice were desired—but only toward 'tither self.

It is the time that is gone we deem more than the time that is with us. Every minute at the present we give the name.

Although the Devil is said to be a powerful and formidable of created beings to fight him then any other his

overs, like armies, generally get a rough tilt they are engaged," said the Richmond Whig says the rebelling their "annual streak of bad luck" got whipped it is all owing to when they whip as it is the result of inevitable valor, of course.

The Oxford Democrat tells of an old widow of Hannah Andrews—who thirteen children, and has two sons and five descendants. Verily, she has done could.

A young fellow once offered to kiss a "Friend," said she, "these

"Oh, by Jove, but I must,"
"Well, friend, as thou hast said
do it, but these must not make a part
of it."
Halein machinist has invented an
hat will smokes a cigar just as nat-
urally. Every smoker should have one.
"I wish," said a lady, "that I had
one, as I am, such a lady on whom he cal-
l thought of the doctrine of total depravity," she replied, "I think it is a good
idea if the people would only live up to
it. I am in a predicament—crossing
the mud ankle deep, the rain pelted
umbrella turned by the wind, and
I am off into a mud puddle."
There exists a singular domestic fash-
ion in Germany. There the "entree"
of the women will often be han-
dwork for three generations.
The question is often discussed what
we enjoy life. We suppose they do.

the young gentleman who flew into the room had his wings clipped. "I'll pay you back," he blubbed to one of his debtors; "I'm sure that you paid me that little bit of money." "No, sir," was the consoling reply, "it's not your fault. At the end of time, it's a question of money." "Addy," said a wag, "your ears are so small, you can't hear a thing." "Divil a bit or thrubble does that give you," said another. "Your ears are so short altogether for the time that you're in."

"The hen's all that fancy painted hen," said a third, "and she's all that she's cracked." "The hen's all that she's cracked," exclaimed a rejected lover; "as for the hen, she's all that she's cracked."

五

1. The first part of the book is a history of the
 2. of the country, and the second part is a
 3. of the people, and the third part is a
 4. of the government, and the fourth part is a
 5. of the religion, and the fifth part is a
 6. of the arts and sciences, and the sixth part is a
 7. of the manners and customs, and the seventh part is a
 8. of the laws and constitution, and the eighth part is a
 9. of the military and naval forces, and the ninth part is a
 10. of the commerce and trade, and the tenth part is a
 11. of the agriculture and husbandry, and the eleventh part is a
 12. of the manufactures and arts, and the twelfth part is a
 13. of the education and literature, and the thirteenth part is a
 14. of the medicine and surgery, and the fourteenth part is a
 15. of the astronomy and geography, and the fifteenth part is a
 16. of the chronology and calendar, and the sixteenth part is a
 17. of the genealogy and heraldry, and the seventeenth part is a
 18. of the antiquities and monuments, and the eighteenth part is a
 19. of the coins and medals, and the nineteenth part is a
 20. of the weights and measures, and the twentieth part is a
 21. of the coins and medals, and the twenty-first part is a
 22. of the weights and measures, and the twenty-second part is a
 23. of the coins and medals, and the twenty-third part is a
 24. of the weights and measures, and the twenty-fourth part is a
 25. of the coins and medals, and the twenty-fifth part is a
 26. of the weights and measures, and the twenty-sixth part is a
 27. of the coins and medals, and the twenty-seventh part is a
 28. of the weights and measures, and the twenty-eighth part is a
 29. of the coins and medals, and the twenty-ninth part is a
 30. of the weights and measures, and the thirtieth part is a
 31. of the coins and medals, and the thirty-first part is a
 32. of the weights and measures, and the thirty-second part is a
 33. of the coins and medals, and the thirty-third part is a
 34. of the weights and measures, and the thirty-fourth part is a
 35. of the coins and medals, and the thirty-fifth part is a
 36. of the weights and measures, and the thirty-sixth part is a
 37. of the coins and medals, and the thirty-seventh part is a
 38. of the weights and measures, and the thirty-eighth part is a
 39. of the coins and medals, and the thirty-ninth part is a
 40. of the weights and measures, and the fortieth part is a
 41. of the coins and medals, and the forty-first part is a
 42. of the weights and measures, and the forty-second part is a
 43. of the coins and medals, and the forty-third part is a
 44. of the weights and measures, and the forty-fourth part is a
 45. of the coins and medals, and the forty-fifth part is a
 46. of the weights and measures, and the forty-sixth part is a
 47. of the coins and medals, and the forty-seventh part is a
 48. of the weights and measures, and the forty-eighth part is a
 49. of the coins and medals, and the forty-ninth part is a
 50. of the weights and measures, and the fiftieth part is a
 51. of the coins and medals, and the fifty-first part is a
 52. of the weights and measures, and the fifty-second part is a
 53. of the coins and medals, and the fifty-third part is a
 54. of the weights and measures, and the fifty-fourth part is a
 55. of the coins and medals, and the fifty-fifth part is a
 56. of the weights and measures, and the fifty-sixth part is a
 57. of the coins and medals, and the fifty-seventh part is a
 58. of the weights and measures, and the fifty-eighth part is a
 59. of the coins and medals, and the fifty-ninth part is a
 60. of the weights and measures, and the sixtieth part is a
 61. of the coins and medals, and the sixty-first part is a
 62. of the weights and measures, and the sixty-second part is a
 63. of the coins and medals, and the sixty-third part is a
 64. of the weights and measures, and the sixty-fourth part is a
 65. of the coins and medals, and the sixty-fifth part is a
 66. of the weights and measures, and the sixty-sixth part is a
 67. of the coins and medals, and the sixty-seventh part is a
 68. of the weights and measures, and the sixty-eighth part is a
 69. of the coins and medals, and the sixty-ninth part is a
 70. of the weights and measures, and the seventieth part is a
 71. of the coins and medals, and the seventy-first part is a
 72. of the weights and measures, and the seventy-second part is a
 73. of the coins and medals, and the seventy-third part is a
 74. of the weights and measures, and the seventy-fourth part is a
 75. of the coins and medals, and the seventy-fifth part is a
 76. of the weights and measures, and the seventy-sixth part is a
 77. of the coins and medals, and the seventy-seventh part is a
 78. of the weights and measures, and the seventy-eighth part is a
 79. of the coins and medals, and the seventy-ninth part is a
 80. of the weights and measures, and the eightieth part is a
 81. of the coins and medals, and the eighty-first part is a
 82. of the weights and measures, and the eighty-second part is a
 83. of the coins and medals, and the eighty-third part is a
 84. of the weights and measures, and the eighty-fourth part is a
 85. of the coins and medals, and the eighty-fifth part is a
 86. of the weights and measures, and the eighty-sixth part is a
 87. of the coins and medals, and the eighty-seventh part is a
 88. of the weights and measures, and the eighty-eighth part is a
 89. of the coins and medals, and the eighty-ninth part is a
 90. of the weights and measures, and the ninetieth part is a
 91. of the coins and medals, and the ninety-first part is a
 92. of the weights and measures, and the ninety-second part is a
 93. of the coins and medals, and the ninety-third part is a
 94. of the weights and measures, and the ninety-fourth part is a
 95. of the coins and medals, and the ninety-fifth part is a
 96. of the weights and measures, and the ninety-sixth part is a
 97. of the coins and medals, and the ninety-seventh part is a
 98. of the weights and measures, and the ninety-eighth part is a
 99. of the coins and medals, and the ninety-ninth part is a
 100. of the weights and measures, and the hundredth part is a
 101. of the coins and medals, and the hundred and first part is a
 102. of the weights and measures, and the hundred and second part is a
 103. of the coins and medals, and the hundred and third part is a
 104. of the weights and measures, and the hundred and fourth part is a
 105. of the coins and medals, and the hundred and fifth part is a
 106. of the weights and measures, and the hundred and sixth part is a
 107. of the coins and medals, and the hundred and seventh part is a
 108. of the weights and measures, and the hundred and eighth part is a
 109. of the coins and medals, and the hundred and ninth part is a
 110. of the weights and measures, and the hundred and tenth part is a
 111. of the coins and medals, and the hundred and eleventh part is a
 112. of the weights and measures, and the hundred and twelfth part is a
 113. of the coins and medals, and the hundred and thirteenth part is a
 114. of the weights and measures, and the hundred and fourteenth part is a
 115. of the coins and medals, and the hundred and fifteenth part is a
 116. of the weights and measures, and the hundred and sixteenth part is a
 117. of the coins and medals, and the hundred and seventeenth part is a
 118. of the weights and measures, and the hundred and eighteenth part is a
 119. of the coins and medals, and the hundred and nineteenth part is a
 120. of the weights and measures, and the hundred and twentieth part is a
 121. of the coins and medals, and the hundred and twenty-first part is a
 122. of the weights and measures, and the hundred and twenty-second part is a
 123. of the coins and medals, and the hundred and twenty-third part is a
 124. of the weights and measures, and the hundred and twenty-fourth part is a
 125. of the coins and medals, and the hundred and twenty-fifth part is a
 126. of the weights and measures, and the hundred and twenty-sixth part is a
 127. of the coins and medals, and the hundred and twenty-seventh part is a
 128. of the weights and measures, and the hundred and twenty-eighth part is a
 129. of the coins and medals, and the hundred and twenty-ninth part is a
 130. of the weights and measures, and the hundred and thirtieth part is a
 131. of the coins and medals, and the hundred and thirty-first part is a
 132. of the weights and measures, and the hundred and thirty-second part is a
 133. of the coins and medals, and the hundred and thirty-third part is a
 134. of the weights and measures, and the hundred and thirty-fourth part is a
 135. of the coins and medals, and the hundred and thirty-fifth part is a
 136. of the weights and measures, and the hundred and thirty-sixth part is a
 137. of the coins and medals, and the hundred and thirty-seventh part is a
 138. of the weights and measures, and the hundred and thirty-eighth part is a
 139. of the coins and medals, and the hundred and thirty-ninth part is a
 140. of the weights and measures, and the hundred and fortieth part is a
 141. of the coins and medals, and the hundred and forty-first part is a
 142. of the weights and measures, and the hundred and forty-second part is a
 143. of the coins and medals, and the hundred and forty-third part is a
 144. of the weights and measures, and the hundred and forty-fourth part is a
 145. of the coins and medals, and the hundred and forty-fifth part is a
 146. of the weights and measures, and the hundred and forty-sixth part is a
 147. of the coins and medals, and the hundred and forty-seventh part is a
 148. of the weights and measures, and the hundred and forty-eighth part is a
 149. of the coins and medals, and the hundred and forty-ninth part is a
 150. of the weights and measures, and the hundred and fiftieth part is a
 151. of the coins and medals, and the hundred and fifty-first part is a
 152. of the weights and measures, and the hundred and fifty-second part is a
 153. of the coins and medals, and the hundred and fifty-third part is a
 154. of the weights and measures, and the hundred and fifty-fourth part is a
 155. of the coins and medals, and the hundred and fifty-fifth part is a
 156. of the weights and measures, and the hundred and fifty-sixth part is a
 157. of the coins and medals, and the hundred and fifty-seventh part is a
 158. of the weights and measures, and the hundred and fifty-eighth part is a
 159. of the coins and medals, and the hundred and fifty-ninth part is a
 160. of the weights and measures, and the hundred and sixtieth part is a
 161. of the coins and medals, and the hundred and sixty-first part is a
 162. of the weights and measures, and the hundred and sixty-second part is a
 163. of the coins and medals, and the hundred and sixty-third part is a
 164. of the weights and measures, and the hundred and sixty-fourth part is a
 165. of the coins and medals, and the hundred and sixty-fifth part is a
 166. of the weights and measures, and the hundred and sixty-sixth part is a
 167. of the coins and medals, and the hundred and sixty-seventh part is a
 168. of the weights and measures, and the hundred and sixty-eighth part is a
 169. of the coins and medals, and the hundred and sixty-ninth part is a
 170. of the weights and measures, and the hundred and seventieth part is a
 171. of the coins and medals, and the hundred and seventy-first part is a
 172. of the weights and measures, and the hundred and seventy-second part is a
 173. of the coins and medals, and the hundred and seventy-third part is a
 174. of the weights and measures, and the hundred and seventy-fourth part is a
 175. of the coins and medals, and the hundred and seventy-fifth part is a
 176. of the weights and measures, and the hundred and seventy-sixth part is a
 177. of the coins and medals, and the hundred and seventy-seventh part is a
 178. of the weights and measures, and the hundred and seventy-eighth part is a
 179. of the coins and medals, and the hundred and seventy-ninth part is a
 180. of the weights and measures, and the hundred and eightieth part is a
 181. of the coins

... was
young
were
t, he
and

...
...
...
...
\$600
...
Men
they
...
There
y st-

has
 an
 mar-
 and
 and
 she
 ved-
 con-
 de a
 ved,
 the
 u to
 re a
 none,
 al to-
 more
 m to
 ame
 the
 ing,
 ving

long
are
ch."
bad
it of
lady
has
dred
lone
a
met

and
orn,
race-
an-
nural
e,
est,
died,
pra-
ood
it,"
the
ing
her
ion
it"
died
her
as

"We must tell Lucy all about it," said Gilson. "I did tell her all about it, and the result was that she agreed to join them in trying to

[illegible]

WIT AND HUMOR.

Railway Thoughts.

"Having just been a glorious business. Old Jagger, by whose window I stood for an hour, gave me every stroke of the trade. He made 415 guineas giving the length of his trousers; 415 guineas. Quite phenomenal. He stopped to chat three times, wiped his face with his shirt-sleeve nine times, and even twice at the washbasin. These facts I took down to report to the 'Greatly Anticipated Association,' which preserves all such things in its archives. I always notice things that way, as I do not."

"The Regulations of the Railway are very strict when I read them. You must not do this and you must not do that, and passengers are 'warned,' and 'informed,' and 'cautioned,' and I have concluded that the only place where a man can ride possibly is on top of the car. There are no passengers there."

"I happened just now. A fellow came in who was built on the principle that length is what nature demands more than breadth. The one before him, he had to stand up, and propped himself by the doorpost. He pulled it so hard that the door stopped. He rushed to the door to leave the car. Started again. Like a man. Such a row what the conductor found it out."

"Confound that old lady before me. I had a towel with her to keep her from opening the window. She washed me, and the moment I went to sleep had it raised to the roof. What an ass! Could only revenge myself as I was leaving the car, by accidentally dropping my carpetbag out of the rack on her head. Such a squall!"

"Spoken in a low voice. Keeps one eye on her sleeping child, the other on the beauties of Nature as we pass along."

"I was expanding just now upon the glories and abundance of the harvest, and pointed to one immense field, golden with wheat sheaves, when that rural Briggs despatched my spirit by remarking, 'Yes, a heap of good eating in that pile. No rummage in Briggs.'"

"Child on the next seat so elaborately curled, should have to see it understood to know the car. Confound the woman who will curl her boy's hair. What does she think he will come to?"

"Good expression. His heart's as big as a boulder. Much better than the obsolete form, 'big as a piece of chalk.'"

"How indelicate to hang ladies' undergarments on clothes-lines in public. I always turn my eyes away, but not till I have critically examined them. They are highly objectionable, and I wonder it is allowed."

"Singular," says Briggs. "There's a man who weighs two hundred, and his wife not much less; yet their baby will hardly pull down five pounds." Briggs wants me to explain it, but I tell him I can't."

"Did you ever observe there's no animal will notice a railroad train passing by except a horse? The cow, hog and goose pay you no more attention than a boy in a lawyer's office."

"You can tell when an experienced traveler enters the car. He chooses the side opposite the sun. Greenhorns don't."

"Why does that young woman seem so nervous, when she smiles, to show off the condition of her gums? I could study dentistry in one hour's conversation with her. Should only have to tell her 36 good jokes, and I could then model every tooth in her head."

"I sold Briggs yesterday, good. He asked me if I had anything new. I told him yes—a new pair of drawers. Took him down beautiful. He is always making merchandise of me when he can, but I disposed of him cheap that time."

A Romance for Young Ladies.

To those romantic misses who turn a deaf ear to the counsels of their aunts, preferring rather to tempt the hardships of love in a cottage than to have a suitable husband selected for them, there is an awful warning in the following story of

WELSHY MATILDY; OR, THE FATHER'S KISS.

CHAPTER I.

Matildy was welshy, she was an only daughter, her father rolled in his carriage, and sold shoes for a living, at his hotel. He lived on the back of a horse, and she, in the city of boots, and his mate till was transience!

CHAPTER II.

Jalkob Jalkobson loved Matildy! Matildy, Matildy was poor! In fact, he was so poor he had no money to buy her a pair of shoes. He had only a pair of boots, and he had to wear them. Matildy loved Jalkob Jalkobson!

CHAPTER III.

Matildy's father and she shared Matildy's father's shoes. She had a pair of shoes, and she had to wear them. Matildy loved Jalkob Jalkobson!

CHAPTER IV.

Things were getting considerably twisted up. Matildy's father and she shared Matildy's father's shoes. She had a pair of shoes, and she had to wear them. Matildy loved Jalkob Jalkobson!

CHAPTER V.

Jalkob Jalkobson loved Matildy! Matildy, Matildy was poor! In fact, he was so poor he had no money to buy her a pair of shoes. He had only a pair of boots, and he had to wear them. Matildy loved Jalkob Jalkobson!

A Good Answer.—At a banquet, when going en masse was one of the diversions, Alexander said to his cousin:

"What is that which did not come last year, has not come this year, and will not come next year?"

A distressed officer, starting up, said: "It certainly must be our arrears of pay."

The King was so devoted that he commanded him to be paid up and his pay increased.



Rev.—"Please, sir, tell me the time!"
Convey Old Gov.—"Yes, sir, but this!"

Rapidly Satisfied.

A Dutchman and his intended appeared before a newly installed Dutch squire to be married. Bidding them join hands the squire began:

"Hans, do you love this woman so much as you can?"

"Yes," replied Hans.

"Katerina, do you love Hans so much as you can?"

"No," promptly replied Katerina.

"Do you love him enough to marry him?"

"Yes," replied Katerina.

"Well, then, I pronounce you man and woman."

Hans asked the charge.

"Oh! nothing, nothing," replied the squire, "if you are satisfied I let you."

FASHION IN 1764. THE SEDAN CHAIR.

[SEE ENGRAVING ON FIRST PAGE.]

The use of wheel-carriages in towns is not of very ancient date among the English people. Three centuries ago carriages were few and were mostly owned by sovereigns or by court favorites, who made but scant use of them, exhibiting them rarely but in state processions or on visits of ceremony. The state of the roads and street-ways, where the rule often lay half a yard deep, did not admit of rapid driving. We read, even in the days of Charles I., of the royal coach being upset twice in getting from the city to Westminster. At this date, and for some generations later, the custom was, when ladies traveled, to accompany them on horseback, riding in advance or on either side; these formed a body-guard, not at all unnecessary or superfluous, looking to the safety of the "coaches," and knights of the road, and "mohawks," who made few wars of London streets, and scrupled at no act of violence.

The first hireable vehicles in London were the hackney coaches, so called, not from the village of Hackney, as commonly supposed, but from the old word *hack*, or *hit* on *hire*. The first hackney coaches were stout-built vehicles fitted for the rough roads of the time; they made their appearance originally in 1625, and were kept at certain houses, whence they had to be sent for when wanted. Two years later, one Capt. Bailey brought his coaches into the streets, put his men in livery, and stationed them at the "Maypole," in the Strand, whence they carried passengers to all parts of the town at fixed rates. The captain's example was followed by others; and, in course of time, these street coaches were so numerous as to cumber the ways, to the manifest inconvenience of the public. On the ground of the public inconvenience, Sir Saunders Duncome petitioned Charles I. for leave to bring into use the covered chairs known as sedan chairs, which had been long in use on the Continent, where few street coaches were to be seen. The king consented to his request, and granted him a monopoly of the chairs for fourteen years. The hackney-men of course set their faces against this innovation; and it is on record that the battle of the coaches and chairs was fought with whips and cudgels, and a characteristic species of brawling, from year to year. There appears, however, to have been room enough for both, as both increased in number as the great city swelled in its proportions. The coaches, which numbered but fifty in 1637, had increased to seven hundred in 1664, and had got beyond a thousand in the beginning of the eighteenth century.

The hackney coach and sedan chair both figure in the literature of the last century. Gay, in his "Trivia," tells us how "on his box the wedding coachman moves, and dreams of fancied fares," and the romances and social sketches of the time are full of allusions to both species of conveyance. The coach was much in use for sight-seeing excursions in parties, and for long distances, while the sedan was only adapted for a single person, though occasionally it did carry a double fare—and seldom travelled any great distance. Ladies or gentlemen in full dress usually preferred the chair to the coach for more reasons than one: it was cleaner, and more private; it could penetrate to courts and paved entries which the coach could not approach; nay, it could be carried into the house and set down its fare in the hall, as it often did, to escape either the gaze of the mob or the injuries of the weather. Sometimes an imprudent gallant could go abroad in a chair when he would not venture in a coach for fear of the balliffs who might be after him; though the chair was not always a secure retreat, as we learn from one of the pictures in Hogarth's "Rake's Progress," where the spendthrift, on emerging from his sedan, is seized by the stipendiary.

The apparition of a sedan chair in the streets of London, in the present day, would be regarded as a phantom of the past; yet there must be thousands of Londoners to whom the sight must have been quite familiar in their youth. Sedan chairs were common enough in the West End of London during the few years before and after the close of the long war with France.

A funny sentence was published about the time of Waterloo, in which an Irishman is re-

presented in a sedan from which the chairman has waggishly abstracted both the seat and the bottom; his legs are seen coming through, and his bony features are guiding him through the deepest muds they can find—the Irishman sagely remarking that, "but for the fashion of the thing, he would as lief walk."

The sedan disappeared from the London streets soon after the date of which we speak; but, in the then fashionable city of Bath, they continued for nearly twenty years later.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE RYE.—Lichtenstein says the African hunters avail themselves of the circumstance that the lion does not attempt to spring upon his prey till he has measured the ground, and has reached the distance of ten or twelve paces, when he lies crouching on the ground, gathering himself up for the effort. The hunter, he says, make a rule never to fire upon the lion till he lies down at this short distance, so that they aim directly at his head with the most perfect certainty. If one meets a lion, his only safety is to stand still, though the animal craves to make his spring; that spring will not be hindered if the man remains motionless, and look him steadily in the eyes. The animal hesitates, rises, slowly retreats some steps, looking earnestly about him—lies down—again retreats, still, getting by degrees quite out of the magic circle of man's influence, he takes flight in the utmost haste.

WHEN THE FASHIONS COME FROM.—I have it on good authority that the newest and the most eccentric trimmings are supplied to one of the leading dressmakers in Paris by a lady who moves in the highest circle of society, and who, notwithstanding her income of three hundred thousand francs per annum, occupies her leisure hours with the composition of toilettes.—*London Paper.*

Excellent for these hard times is the name of a St. Louis firm—Grinn & Barrett.

AGRICULTURAL.

Rolling the Ground.

Many cultivators of the soil, not excepting some of the best, frequently err in leaving their soil too loose about their trees and plants. In new plantations of strawberries, this is a common cause of failure. The ground is too loose, and plants set out all in one day; and continual watering, shading, or other care is necessary to keep the young plants from withering. If the weather proves dry for a few days after planting.

It may be set down as a rule, that after turning up the soil, it cannot again be pressed down too firmly, if dry enough to pulverize by the rolling. This seems to be better understood by the farmer than the gardener. The roller is an indispensable implement of cultivation to him; but to the gardener it is almost unknown for any other purpose than for using when the ground is wet, to level his lawn or harden his walks.

Yet it may be used to very great advantage in numerous cases. To suppose a case with an extensive strawberry-grower. Let the ground be first ploughed up, harrowed level, and the plants set out. The next day or the first day after, when the upper surface of soil is dry enough to crumble, let a horse-roller be drawn over the whole place, and the benefit would be incalculable.

We have never known this to be done in this way, but we have often seen it practiced in small gardens in a smaller way with the foot, and invariably with excellent results. We know one cultivator who is a great advocate of September planting, for all successful cultivators have their particular "times" for the success that might perhaps be properly accounted for by other reasons—and he always follows the pressing plan. The market service knows that if a strawberry has its crown covered by the soil in transplanting the heart is apt to rot away; and yet, when the soil is loose, if they are not deeply planted they soon dry and wither away. Our friend plants very shallow. He sets them, in fact, so as to barely cover the crown. After setting each row he goes over, and setting his foot on each plant, presses it firmly into the ground. In the course of a day or so he goes over the whole patch, watching for any that may appear a little wilted. They get no water if he does find any of them, nothing but another firm pressure of the foot. It may not seem for weeks, but we do not remember of his having any failure to speak of.

So far as the "loosening of the soil" means pulverizing in cultivation, it is an idea of the first importance. Digging and ploughing are not so much to make the soil loose, as they are to combine and separate one small particle of the soil from another, so as to make as many absorbent surfaces as possible; and this can be better accomplished by heavy pressure on partially dry soil, than by any other way.

Each cultivator, we think, can further add to this knowledge than the operators in other

departments of gardening. The best of them should know how to roll for pressing, and then run it in around the plants or slightly at possible, and always with great results. The finer the roller, usually in the hands of cultivators, the lighter is the soil pressed, and it is singular that the very man who understands this best, seems to forget it in their out-door operations.

Many a transplanting man that would otherwise do, can be saved by having the soil about his plants hard when dry. The heavy powdered soil seems to have the power of absorbing moisture from the air; and in many other ways will the practice be found immensely beneficial.

There are innumerable instances where the roller would be of far more benefit to the crop than the water-pot. We have no doubt many of these will readily cover to distant cultivators, and we are sure it is only necessary for us to refer to the matter as we have done, to receive a response from them, that "it is quite correct, but we did not think of it."—*Gardener's Monthly.*

Our Short Fruit List.

We again present to our readers, at the time appropriate for fall planting, a revised list of Fruit Trees, Vines, &c., which we can recommend for general cultivation. One dozen varieties of pears, and six of apples, are all-sufficient, provided they are the best adapted to the soil and locality—a fact which each one, upon trial, must judge for himself. Frequently a pear, an apple, or a grape may do well for a few years and then deteriorate. In such cases it had better be disposed of by grafting it with more reliable varieties. We have changed our opinion respecting a number of fruits within the last half-dozen years, and yet in some of the instances we are convinced the fault was in the location and soil.

According to our present preference, we should select the following for our own planting, viz.:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Early Catherine, | 7. Belle Lucrative, |
| 2. Juliana, | 8. Shelden, |
| 3. M. Elizabeth, | 9. Flemish Beauty, |
| 4. Tyson, | 10. Beurre d'Anjou, |
| 5. Bartlett, | 11. Lawrence, |
| 6. Buckel, | 12. Potts. |

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. St. Michael, | 4. Del, |
| 2. Bartlett, | 5. Boussac, |
| 3. Clemen, | 6. Belle Lucrative. |

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Maiden's Blush, | 4. Jeffries, |
| 2. Baldwin, | 5. Smith's Older, |
| 3. I. I. Russell, | 6. Northern Spy. |

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Crawford's Early, | 4. Oldmixon (free), |
| 2. George IV., | 5. Oldmixon (cling), |
| 3. Morris White, | 6. Bergen's Yellow. |

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Concord, | 4. Telegraph, |
| 2. Massaway, | 5. Oldmixon Prolific, |
| 3. Delaware, | 6. Crevelling. |

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. May Duke, | 4. Black Eagle, |
| 2. Early Richmond, | 5. Gummatawa, |
| 3. Black Tartarian, | 6. Belle Magnifique. |

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. Brinckle's Orange, | 3. Catawissa, |
| 2. Hornet, | 4. Hudson River. |

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Russell's Prolific, | 3. Hovey's Seedling, |
| 2. Triumph de Gand, | 4. Albany Seedling. |

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. Black Naples, | 2. Red Dutch. |
|------------------|---------------|

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Houghton's Seedling, | 2. Downing's Seedling. |
|-------------------------|------------------------|

It is better that those who intend to plant out fruit trees this autumn, should take the list with them to the nursery, and adhere to it as far as possible.—*Germanian Telegraph.*

USEFUL RECIPTS.

COLD SOUP.—An excellent cold soup for summer use, a delicacy almost unknown in America, may be made from the liquor in which fish has been boiled, with chopped onions and grated horseradish, a little lemon-juice, mint, thyme, and fried parsley. A slice of cold salmon and a little cucumber will improve it vastly. It is the famous Russian "bat vina," only abused by those who have never eaten it at good tables.—*Exchange Paper.*

ROS BAKAN.—Beat 4 eggs very light, and stir into a pint of sweet or sour milk with a little soda in it; mix in a large spoon of butter. Over a quart of sifted meal pour enough hot water to moisten it, stirring it to a stiff, smooth mass. Mix this into the milk, beat it well, and bake it in a pan or muffin rings. Very good bread can be made by the above receipt without eggs if soda and sour milk be used.

DOUGHNUTS.—Two cups of milk, 1 cup of butter, 1 of sugar, 1 of yeast, 2 eggs. Spice to your taste. Flour sufficient to roll out.

SWEET POTATON.—Sweet potatoes, left at dinner, make a delicate, wholesome relish, by placing them, sliced, into an oven to warm, and meanwhile heating and salting some cream or rich milk to pour over them. Serve hot.

A RELISH.—Put bread crumbs into a saucepan with cream, salt and pepper; when the bread has absorbed the cream or milk, break in a few eggs and fry as omelet.

OLETETS WITH CHEESE.—Beat six eggs very light; add 2 table-spoonsful cream, butter the size of a walnut, a little chopped parsley, pepper, salt, and 2 oz. grated cheese. Beat all well together, and pour into a pan in which a small piece of butter is melting; let it cook until of a light brown, then fold it over and dish for the table. Shake the pan while the omelette is cooking.

COUSIN SARAH'S PUDDING.

Two tumbler and a half of flour; butter the size of an egg; 1 teaspoon of sugar, and a larger one of milk; 1 egg well beaten—or 2 if plenty; 1 teaspoonful of super carbonate of soda dissolved in the milk; and 2 teaspoonsful of cream of tartar mixed in the flour. To be baked a half hour in a quick oven, immediately on making it. To be eaten with cream. Without sugar this will make an excellent tea-cake, to be baked in a tin.

THE RIDDLE.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

I am composed of 21 letters.
My 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211st, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311st, 312th, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411st, 412th, 413th, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd, 493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511st, 512th, 513th, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522nd, 523rd, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532nd, 533rd, 534th, 535th, 536th, 537th, 538th, 539th, 540th, 541st, 542nd, 543rd, 544th, 545th, 546th, 547th, 548th, 549th, 550th, 551st, 552nd, 553rd, 554th, 555th, 556th, 557th, 558th, 559th, 560th, 561st, 562nd, 563rd, 564th, 565th, 566th, 567th, 568th, 569th, 570th, 571st, 572nd, 573rd, 574th, 575th, 576th, 577th, 578th, 579th, 580th, 581st, 582nd, 583rd, 584th, 585th, 586th, 587th, 588th, 589th, 590th, 591st, 592nd, 593rd, 594th, 595th, 596th, 597th, 598th, 599th, 600th, 601st, 602nd, 603rd, 604th, 605th, 606th, 607th, 608th, 609th, 610th, 611st, 612th, 613th, 614th, 615th,